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ABSTRACT

This paper summarizes the progress of the review of enrollment made by the New York State Regents. The analysis and projections in this paper are limited to full-time, undergraduate, degree-credit enrollment. Detailed data concerning historical trends and projections are contained in the appendix to this paper. The paper attempts to focus on two major variables for full-time undergraduate enrollment projections. The first variable is college-going rate, that is the proportion of high school graduates going to college in New York State in a given year. The second variable is the number of full-time students transfering into 4-year institutions. The pattern of undergraduate enrollment for the past 10 years is examined, with special emphasis given to the events of the 1970-72 period. In light of these patterns, the enrollment goals contained in the 1972 Statewide Plan are reviewed on a regional basis. Next, the major factors most likely to affect full-time undergraduate enrollment are discussed. Revised statewide full-time undergraduate enrollment projections are then presented. The possible impact of the revised projections on the approved 1975 enrollment goals of each sector is examined. Finally, the revised projections are presented for each higher education planning region of the state. (Author/PG)

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PROJECTED FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENTS FOR NEW YORK STATE THROUGH 1990

1973

A Staff Paper
Prepared as a Supplement to the
Regents 1974 Progress Report Bulletin

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The University of the State of New York
The State Education Department
Albany, New York 12210
October 1973

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PREFACE

In the 1972 Regents Statewide Plan for the Development of Post-Secondary Education, the Regents reaffirmed their goal that the State's system of postsecondary education should be accessible to all students who had the desire and motivation to continue their studies. The Regents also called for the elimination of ethnic and economic barriers to postsecondary education and proposed specific programs for the achievement of their goals, including greatly expanded student aid programs.

In translating their educational goals into enrollment goals, the Regents estimated that, given optimum student financial aid arrangements, eight out of every ten high school graduates would continue in some form of postsecondary education. The estimated long-term enrollment goals for planning purposes were based upon expected numbers of high school graduates, Federal population estimates, and new financing arrangements. Because of uncertainties associated with these assumptions, the Regents approved undergraduate enrollment goals only through 1975 and deferred action on graduate enrollment goals.

The State University, the City University, and the private colleges and universities independently developed their own statewide enrollment goals. These institutions used assumptions similar to the Regents to develop their expectations, with the result that the cumulative individual institutional goals were very close to Regents enrollment goals for 1980.

Since the issuance of the 1972 Statewide Plan, a number of factors suggest that the 1980 enrollment goals may be too optimistic.

1. The financing arrangements designed to provide access to increased numbers of low income students to postsecondary education have not been implemented as proposed. For example,

the State Legislature has yet to adopt the Regents plan to revise the scholar incentive programs, and the Federal government has financed only a small proportion of its authorized basic opportunity grant program.

2. The "college-going" rate (the proportion of high school graduates continuing their postsecondary education) has stabilized at about 70 percent. How quickly the college-going rate will grow toward the 80 percent goal depends upon many factors, but foremost is the level of student financial aid.

3. The birth rate has declined dramatically since the last set of projections of the number of high school graduates was made. As a result, we now expect that the number of high school graduates will grow until 1981 with a peak of about 270,000 graduates and then decline by 1990 to only 242,000 graduates and probably stabilize at this level through the rest of the century.

As these trends became clear, the New York State Education Department prepared a new set of enrollment projections for planning purposes. These projections are offered at three possible levels, each of which is based upon an explicit set of assumptions. Regional projections have also been developed for the first time.

Three factors stand out in this document. First, the next five years are likely to be characterized by a resumption of enrollment growth after three years of relative stability. Second, enrollments will continue to grow

during the next decade, but at a lower rate than the original expectation. Third, and most significant, there will be a sharp and dramatic decline in enrollments beginning about 1980. Long range planning, therefore, should focus on the 1985-1995 period.

This document is being circulated throughout the postsecondary education community to assist institutions as they reexamine their own plans in connection with their 1974 Progress Reports on the 1972 Regents Statewide Plan.

While we believe that the Series B projection is the most viable, we urge each institution to evaluate the assumptions used to make these projections and to select those assumptions which are the most valid for their own institutional plans.

It now appears that the Regents were wise to limit their approval of enrollment goals through 1975 only. The Regents will continue to reexamine prospects for enrollments beyond 1975 as they review the institutional plans submitted for the Regents 1974 Progress Report.

Ted Hollander

T. Edward Hollander
Deputy Commissioner for
Higher and Professional Education

Projected Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollments
for New York State Through 1990

I. Introduction

As part of the development of the 1974 Regents Progress Report, the State Education Department has undertaken an intensive review of the enrollment goals contained in the 1972 Regents Statewide Plan. The purpose of this review is threefold:

(1) to review and update the Regents enrollment goals. The two factors necessitating this revision are the absence of the major increase in student aid that was proposed in the 1972 Statewide Plan and the recent availability of data on high school graduates and 1972 fall collegiate enrollments, which are significantly lower than was expected in the 1972 Statewide Plan.

(2) to provide the various sectors of higher education with current information to enable them to develop realistic year-by-year enrollment projections through 1980. In their Statewide Plan, the Regents approved the undergraduate enrollment goals of the sectors of higher education through 1975, deferring action on their goals for 1980. Approval of specific graduate enrollment goals was withheld pending completion of the doctoral study. The Regents will set enrollment goals through 1980 in the 1974 Progress Report in order that an adequate planning horizon be maintained. In this paper the State Education Department will attempt to give institutions perspective as to what has happened as well as probable trends for the future.

(3) to develop long-term enrollment projections through 1990. The rapid decline in birth rate in the past 5 years will begin to affect higher education in the 1980's. The impact of this decline must be quantified in order that realistic plans can be developed for physical facilities.

This paper summarizes the progress of the review of enrollment made to date. The analysis and projections in this paper are limited to full-time undergraduate degree-credit enrollment. Detailed data concerning historical trends and projections are contained in the appendix to this paper. Projections concerning part-time undergraduate and graduate enrollment will be issued later in the year.

The paper will attempt to focus on two major variables for full-time undergraduate enrollment projections. The first variable is college-going rate, that is the proportion of high school graduates going on to college in New York State in a given year. The second variable is the number of full-time students transferring into 4-year institutions. The pattern of undergraduate enrollment for the past ten years will be examined, with special emphasis given to the events of the 1970 to 1972 period. In light of these patterns, the enrollment goals contained in the 1972 Statewide Plan will be reviewed on a regional basis. Next, the major factors most likely to affect full-time undergraduate enrollments will be discussed. Revised statewide full-time undergraduate enrollment projections will then be presented. The possible impact of the revised projections on the approved 1975 enrollment goals of each sector will be examined. Finally, the revised projections will be presented for each higher education planning region* of the State.

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*See appendix A, p. 47 for a map of the Regents Postsecondary Education Regions.

II. Historical Patterns

A. High School Graduates and College Freshmen

New York State's institutions of higher education experienced a tremendous growth over the last ten years. Full-time undergraduate enrollment more than doubled during this period, growing from 222,500 in 1962 to almost 474,000 in 1972. In the 1962 to 1967 period, this increase resulted primarily from a large increase in the number of high school graduates. As can be seen from Table 1, an increase of 57,500 high school graduates from 1962-67 generated an increase of 35,660 full-time, first-time freshmen. In contrast, the number of high school graduates increased by 18,050 from 1967 to 1972 while full-time first-time freshman enrollment increased by 40,590. The average annual increase in high school graduates during the 1962-67 period was 11,500. During the 1967 to 1972 period, the growth in high school graduates was much slower with an average increase of 3,600 per year. The growth in full-time first-time freshmen was, however, relatively stable with average annual increases of 7,100 during 1962-67 and 8,100 from 1967-72.

Table 1, High School Graduates and Full-Time, First-Time Freshmen 1962, 1967 and 1972.

				Increase	
	1962	1967	1972	1962-67	1967-72
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
High School Graduates[a]	164,500	222,000	240,050	57,500	18,050
Full-Time, First-Time Freshmen[b]	66,400	102,060	142,650	35,660	40,590

[a] Graduates for the school year ending in June.

[b] Fall degree-credit enrollment.

Most of the increased demand for freshman places has been accommodated at 2-year public and private institutions. These institutions accounted for 61.7 percent of the 76,213 increase in full-time first-time freshmen from 1962 to 1972 (See Table 2). It is of special interest to compare the growth in freshmen to the growth in high school graduates. Table 2 shows the growth in freshmen at these institutions broken down into two components. The first component is the growth that would be normally expected from increased numbers of high school graduates. The second component is the growth in enrollment due, in essence, to an increase in the proportion of high school graduates going on to college. Almost 80 percent of the 29,226 student increase in freshmen enrollment at 4-year institutions appears to have resulted from increasing numbers of high school graduates. By comparison only 15 percent of the growth in freshmen at 2-year colleges can be attributed to increased high school graduates. Since 1970, full-time first-time freshman enrollment at 4-year institutions in New York State has averaged approximately 80,000 students despite increasing numbers of high school graduates. At the same time, full-time first-time freshmen enrollment at 2-year colleges increased from 57,000 to 62,500.

Table 2, Growth of Full-Time, First-Time Freshmen, 1962-72

	Full-Time, First-Time Freshmen			
			Growth Due To:	
Type of Institution	1962-72 Growth	Percent of Total	Increased High School Grads.[a]	Increased College-Going Rate[b]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total Growth	76,213	100.0	30,543	45,670
4-Year Institutions	29,226	38.3	23,333	5,893
2-Year Institutions	46,987	61.7	7,210	39,777

[a]Growth assuming full-time, first-time freshmen increased in direct proportion to the growth in the number of high school graduates.

[b]Difference between column 2 and column 4.

It appears that the growth in the proportion of high school graduates going on to college has leveled off. In 1972, for the first time, the percentage of high school seniors planning to attend college dropped (see Table 3). This was the result of two factors. First, there was a decrease in the percentage planning to attend: (a) 4-year colleges in New York State, and (b) institutions outside New York State. The second factor was a leveling off of the percent planning to attend 2-year institutions in New York State. The slight increase of 0.2 percent of high school graduates planning to go to 2-year institutions in New York State was not large enough to offset the combined decrease of 1.5 percent in the 4-year and out-of-state percent.

Table 3, Percent of New York State's High School Graduates Who Plan to Attend College, 1969-1972

	Percent of High School Graduates Planning to Attend[a]			
	1969	1970	1971	1972
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
TOTAL ALL INSTITUTIONS	62.3	65.5	65.6	64.3
In-State Institutions	47.5	51.4	52.4	51.4
4-Year	27.7	29.2	28.6	27.4
2-Year	19.8	22.2	23.8	24.0
Out-of-State Institutions	14.8	14.1	13.2	12.9

[a]Source: Information Center on Education, State Education Department. These data are reported by high school principals in the fall.

There has been considerable variability in the college-going rates for the individual regions of New York State (see Table 4). New York City, with a rate of 76.2 percent in 1972, has the highest rate of all regions, primarily because of the Open Admissions Program of the City University. The Northern region has the lowest rate, largely due to the fact that it had the lowest percentage going outside New York State for college. Most of the variability among the regions, exclusive of New York City, is due to differences in the percent going to institutions outside New York State. As can be seen from Table 4, the in-state college-going rates for the seven regions excluding New York City varies between 41.4 percent and 47.2 percent.

Table 4, Estimated College-Going Rate[a] by Region, 1972

	College-Going Rate - Percent Going On To Institutions:				
	In New York State			Outside of New York State	Total
Region	4-yr	2-yr	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
TOTAL STATE	27.4	24.0	51.4	12.9	64.3
Western	21.7	23.5	45.2	8.4	53.6
Genesee	17.9	24.6	42.5	10.3	52.8
Central	19.4	26.5	45.9	9.6	55.5
Northern	13.6	27.8	41.4	3.9	45.3
Northeast	18.2	26.2	44.4	9.4	53.8
Mid-Hudson	22.2	20.2	42.2	23.3	65.5
New York City	43.9	23.2	67.1	9.1	76.2
Long Island	22.6	24.6	47.2	19.4	66.6

[a]As reported by high school principals. Data on students attending college outside New York State are not available by county of origin.

While there is little variability in the in-state college-going rates for the regions outside New York City, the mobility of the resulting freshmen varies significantly from region to region. One measure of this mobility is the holding power of a region, that is, the percent of the full-time, first-time freshmen from a given region that remain within that region for college. As can be seen from table 5, there is a considerable difference in the mobility of students who go on to 2-year colleges as compared with students who go on to 4-year colleges. The holding power of a region for students who go on to a 2-year college is significantly higher than that for those who go on to a 4-year college due to the local sponsorship of the community college system. The regional holding power ranges from a low of 71.3 percent for the Genesee Valley region to a high of 95.0 percent for New York City. The holding power for students who go on to 4-year institutions varies to a much greater degree. New York City exhibits the greatest holding power with its institutions enrolling 82.7 percent of the New York City residents who went to a 4-year college in New York State for the first time in 1970. The Mid-Hudson region retained only 26.5 percent of its residents who attended a 4-year college in New York State in 1970. Growth of high school graduates in a region such as the Mid-Hudson impacts more directly on other regions than it would in New York City where the effect would be largely confined.

Table 5, Percent of Full-Time, First-Time Freshmen Going to New York State Institutions Within Their Home Region by Level of Institution, Fall 1970

Students Whose Region of Origin is:	Percent of Full-Time, First-Time Freshmen at New York State 4-Yr. Institutions Going to an Institution Within Their Home Region	Percent of Full-Time, First-Time Freshmen at New York State 2-Yr. Institutions Going to an Institution Within Their Home Region
(1)	(2)	(3)
Western	65.7	83.2
Genesee	51.8	71.3
Central	50.9	74.4
Northern	35.5	82.8
Northeast	41.9	80.9
Mid-Hudson	26.5	85.1
New York City	82.7	95.0
Long Island	35.7	83.3

B. Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment

Full-time undergraduate enrollment increased by only 1.4 percent from 1971 to 1972 (Table 6). This increase of 6,750 full-time undergraduates or 1.4 percent was less than one-fourth of the average annual increase of 8.6 percent experienced during the 1967 to 1971 period. The leveling off of full-time undergraduate enrollment has been sudden. From 1967 to 1971, it grew by 34.5 percent or an average of 8.6 percent per year as compared with the 1.4 percent increase from 1971 to 1972. This effect generally holds true on a regional basis. The Mid-Hudson and New York City regions were the only two regions to experience increases greater than 1.4 percent.

The Genesee Valley and Northern regions both experienced decreases in full-time undergraduate enrollment. These decreases were the only ones that occurred for any region from 1967 to 1972.

Table 6, Full-Time Undergraduate Fall Enrollment by Region, 1967, 1971 and 1972

Region	Full-Time Undergraduate Fall Enrollment[a]			Percent Increase		
	1967	1971	1972	Four-Year 1967 to 1971	Average Annual 1967 to 1971	1971 to 1972
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL STATE	347,444	467,144	473,894	34.5	8.6	1.4
Western	37,966	49,750	50,031	31.0	7.8	0.6
Genesee	25,386	38,007	37,153	49.7	12.4	(2.3)
Central	51,685	64,924	65,659	25.6	6.4	1.1
Northern	10,015	13,634	13,225	36.1	9.0	(3.0)
Northeast	31,021	40,934	41,503	32.0	8.0	1.4
Mid-Hudson	28,436	34,936	36,008	22.9	5.7	3.1
New York City	128,346	175,372	180,100	36.6	9.2	2.7
Long Island	34,589	49,587	50,215	43.4	10.9	1.3

[a]Degree-credit only.

III. Review of the 1972 Statewide Plan Goals

In their 1972 Statewide Plan, the Regents recommended that a 1980 full-time undergraduate enrollment goal of 643,000 be used for planning purposes. This goal was established in order to achieve the Regents specific objective that by 1980 every high school graduate have the opportunity to

be admitted to a program suited to his educational needs. In order to realize this enrollment goal, the Regents proposed a significant expansion in State-funded student aid programs beginning in 1973-74. Since the Regents proposals for increased student aid were not enacted by the Legislature, the assumed increase in college-going rates during the 1973 to 1980 period will not take place as projected in the 1972 Statewide Plan.

Other factors which may have an impact in the recent leveling off of the college-going rate are:

1. The changing attitude of high school graduates towards the need for a college education.
2. The much publicized lack of employment opportunities for the college graduate.
3. The changes in the military draft law and its impact on the college age student.

In their institutional master plans, the three sectors of higher education submitted undergraduate enrollment goals to the Regents. These goals, in terms of 1980 full-time undergraduate enrollments, totaled 630,300. When the sum of the sector goals is broken down regionally, varying growth patterns for the regions become evident (see Table 7). Institutions in the Mid-Hudson and Long Island regions planned the greatest growth with 1972-80 increases of over 50 percent for both regions. New York City institutions planned the largest numerical increase, almost 48,000 during the 1972-80 period. It should be noted that the 1980 goal of the New York City institutions is over 34,000 larger than the potential pool of students as presented in the New York City Regional Plan.* For every region, the

*A Regional Plan for Higher Education: Report from New York City, New York, New York: Regents Advisory Council New York City Regional Plan for Higher Education, June 9, 1972.

projected annual average increase from 1972 to 1980 is significantly larger than the increase experienced from 1971 to 1972.

Table 7, Comparison of 1972 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment With 1972 Master Plan Projections[a] for 1980.

	Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment				
Region	Actual 1972	1972 Master Plan Goals for 1980[a,b]	Increase 1972-80	Percent Increase 1972-80	Annual Average Percent Increase
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
TOTAL STATE	473,894	630,300	156,806	33.1	4.1
Western	50,031	66,764	16,733	33.5	4.2
Genesee	37,153	51,698	14,545	39.2	4.9
Cental	65,659	80,231	14,572	22.2	2.8
Northern	13,225	16,015	2,790	21.1	2.6
Northeast	41,503	54,236	12,733	30.7	3.8
Mid-Hudson	36,008	55,487	19,479	54.1	6.8
New York City	180,100	227,562	47,462	26.4	3.3
Long Island	50,215	78,307	28,092	55.9	7.0

[a]Based on enrollment projections contained in the 1972 Master Plans of the City University, State University and Private Colleges and Universities.

[b]The 1980 goals of the sectors were not approved by the Regents in their 1972 Statewide Plan. Specific enrollment goals were approved only through 1975.

IV. Prospects for the Future

Several factors will significantly influence full-time undergraduate enrollment in New York State through the remainder of the 1970's and into the 1980's. The effect of the factors will vary from region to region within the State. These factors are as follows:

A. Increases in the Number of High School Graduates Will be Moderate Through 1980 and Will Gradually Decline Through 1990

The number of high school graduates is expected to rise to a peak of 271,400 in 1981 and then decline to 242,100 by 1990. For 1980, the projected number of high school graduates (268,403) represents an 11.8 percent increase over 1972. If the college-going rate were to remain at the 1972 level through the remainder of the decade, this would mean an increase of 17,000 full-time, first-time freshmen for New York State colleges and universities from 1972 to 1980. In contrast, full-time, first-time freshman enrollment increased by over 18,000 between 1969 and 1970 while high school graduates increased by 10,600.

Based on population projections for New York State published by the Office of Planning Services, the number of high school graduates will decline to a low of approximately 232,900 in 1987 and then increase to 242,100 by 1990. It now appears that the increase in high school graduates after 1987 is questionable. The population projections assumed a completed fertility rate ranging from 2.3 to 2.5 children per female, comparable to the Census Bureau's Series D or middle projection. Live births in New York State have declined 20 percent from 1970 to 1972. Based on these data it now appears that a completed fertility rate of approximately 2.1 children per female may be more realistic. As a result, the projected upward turn of high school graduates beginning in 1988 may not be realized. Revised population projections are expected to be available from the Office of Planning Services late this year. At that time revised 1990 high school graduate and collegiate enrollment projections will be developed and released.

B. The College-Going Rate Appears to Have Stabilized

As has been previously stated, the percent of high school graduates planning to go to college dropped in 1972. Over the past 3 years the percent planning to go on to 4-year institutions in New York State or to institutions outside New York State has declined from 43.3 percent to 40.3 percent. During the same period, the number planning to go to 2-year colleges in New York State increased from 22.2 to 24.0 percent.

The decline in the college-going rate to 4-year institutions has been experienced by all sectors of higher education in the State. This is illustrated by Table 8, which shows full-time, first-time freshmen at 4-year institutions as a percent of high school graduates for 1970 to 1973. This percentage has dropped for all three sectors of higher education. The rate of decrease has been faster in State University and City University than it has in the private sector. While other factors have affected this phenomenon it is apparent that the pattern is consistent among the three sectors.

Table 8, Full-Time, First-Time Freshmen at 4-Year Institutions as a Percent of High School Graduates, 1970 to 1972.

	Full-Time, First-Time Freshmen as a Percent of High School Graduates		
	1970	1971	1972
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
All Four-Year Institutions	35.34	33.74	33.32
City University	9.05	8.59	8.26
State University	8.04	7.62	7.61
Private Coll. and Univ.	18.26	17.53	17.45

It appears unlikely that the trend of a declining college-going rate to 4-year institutions could be reversed without a significant change in the programs affecting New York State higher education. One probable reason for the drop in college-going rates has been the rapidly rising cost of attending 4-year colleges. A major increase in student aid programs is an example of the type of change that would increase the attractiveness of these institutions.

C. The Demand for Transfer Places at 4-Year Institutions Will Increase

It appears that there will be a continued increase in the number of students seeking transfer to 4-year colleges. Enrollments of full-time undergraduate transfer students at 4-year institutions rose from 32,336 in fall 1971 to 35,183 in fall 1972, an increase of 8.8 percent. This increase was considerably larger than the 1.4 percent increase in total full-time undergraduate enrollment. With the majority of these transfer students coming from 2-year colleges, it appears that the demand for transfer places will grow as 2-year college enrollments increase.

V. The State Education Department Projections

A. Overview and Assumptions

Three series of enrollment projections have been prepared as part of the enrollment review. Each series is based upon a distinct set of assumptions concerning the future pattern of college-going rates and transfer demands. The first set of projections, Series A, is

essentially a base line or status quo projection. Series B, the second set, projects moderate growth based on the past five years' experience. Finally, Series C is a revision of the Regents full-time undergraduate enrollment goal contained in their 1972 Statewide Plan updated to include 1972 data and new projections of the number of high school graduates. The following set of assumptions was employed for all three series:

(1) There will be no significant change in the interregional mobility of students going to college in New York State.

(2) The proportion of full-time, first-time students at New York State institutions whose origin is not New York will not change significantly.

(3) Retention rates for students will not change significantly.

The specific assumptions used for each series are as follows.

Series A

(1) The postsecondary-going rate* will remain at the 1972 level of 69.2 percent. This outcome is likely to occur if there are no changes in the present financial arrangements for higher education.

(2) Increased freshman enrollments resulting from larger high school graduating classes will be accommodated at 2-year institutions. First-time, full-time freshman enrollment at 4-year institutions will remain at the 1970 to 1972 level of 80,000 while the college-going rate for these institutions drops from 27.4 percent in 1972 to 23.8 percent by 1980.

*This is defined as the percent of high school graduates going on to all forms of postsecondary education.

(3) The increased demand for transfer places at 4-year institutions will be principally accommodated at public institutions.

Series B

(1) The postsecondary-going rate will rise to 75.0 percent by 1980 and then remain constant through 1990. This presumes that present financial arrangements will be augmented by moderate increases in student aid programs.

(2) The college-going rate to in-state 4-year institutions will remain at the 1972 level of 27.4 percent. Increases in the number of high school graduates will result in increased freshman enrollment at 4-year institutions. The increase in students resulting from the growth in the in-state college-going rate will be accommodated at 2-year institutions.

(3) The number of transfers to 4-year private colleges will grow in proportion to the increase of 2-year college graduates. Public institutions would continue to provide the major portion of transfer places for 2-year college graduates.

Series C

(1) The postsecondary-going rate will rise to 80.0 percent by 1980 and then remain constant through 1990. This will require implementation of a comprehensive program of student aid such as that proposed by the Regents in their 1972 Statewide Plan.

(2) The college-going rate to in-state 4-year institutions will increase from 27.4 percent to 29 percent by 1980.

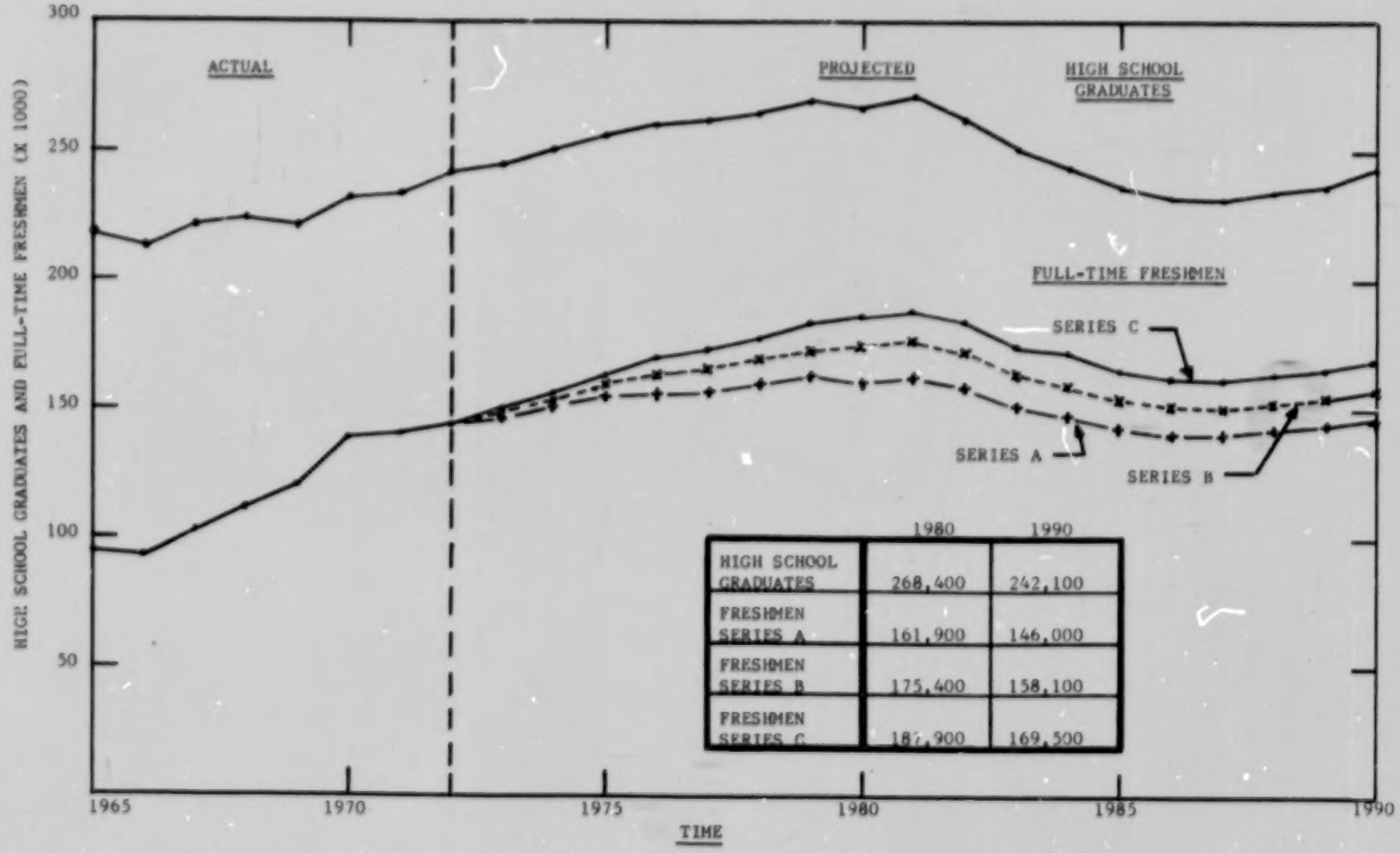
(3) The proportion of 2-year college graduates transferring to private institutions will increase.

B. Statewide Enrollment Projections

The impact of each of the projection series upon full-time, first-time freshman enrollment is shown graphically in figure 1. The projected full-time, first-time freshman enrollment for 1980 varies from a low of 161,900 for Series A to a high of 187,900 for Series C, the revision of the Regents goal. These projections represent 13.4 percent and 31.7 percent increases over the 1972 level of 142,651. Of particular significance is the projected decline in first-time, full-time freshmen after 1981. Each series projects a 10 percent decline between the 1980 and 1990 freshman enrollment levels. On a yearly basis, full-time, first-time freshman enrollments will peak in 1980 and then decline by almost 14 percent by 1987 before rising slightly through 1990. This is a direct result of the changes in the number of high school graduates anticipated during this period. As has been previously mentioned, the upswing after 1987 now appears questionable in light of recently available birth rate data for 1971 and 1972. This trend will be examined as more data become available.

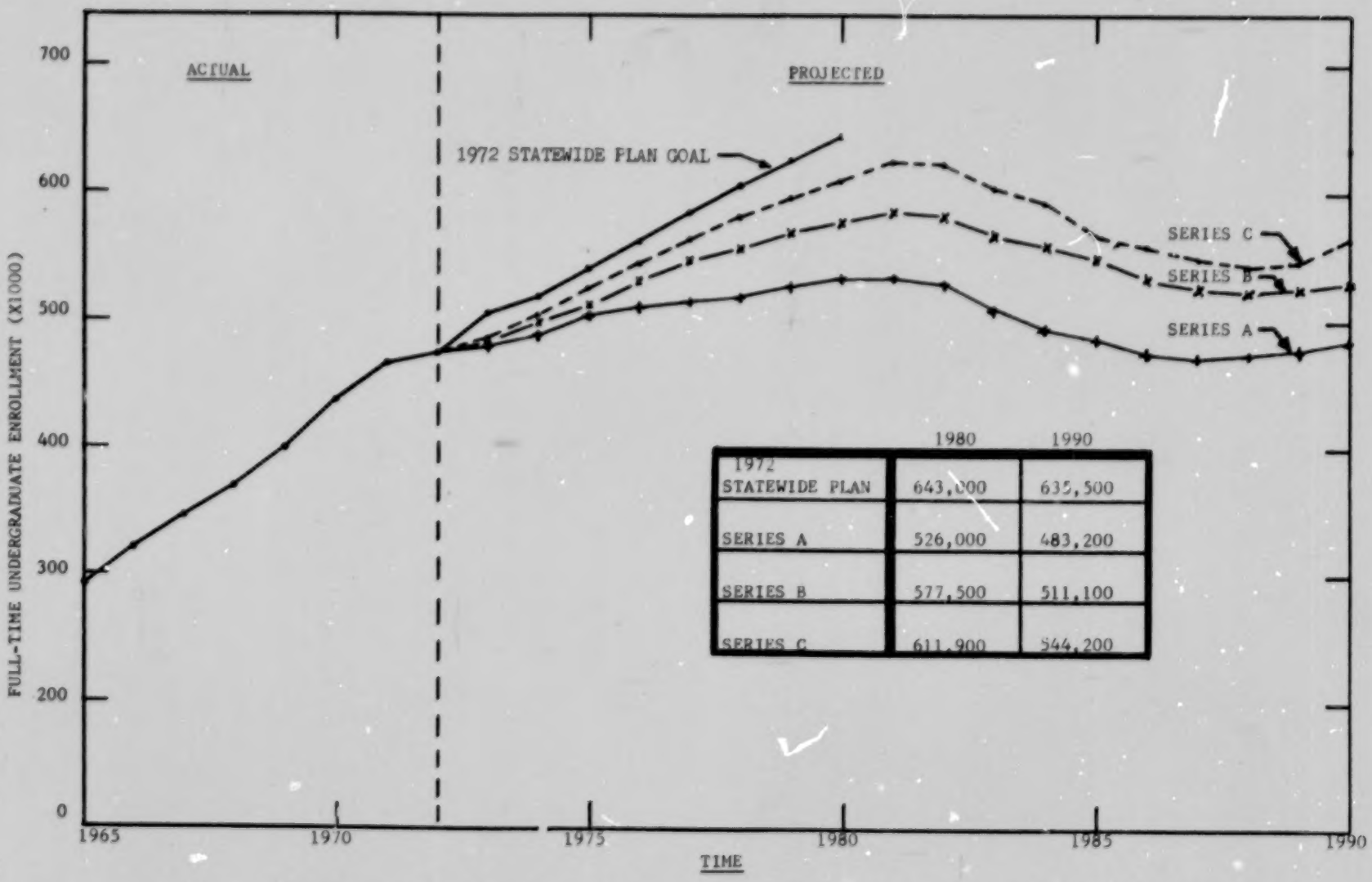
The full-time undergraduate enrollment levels that result from the projected freshman enrollments are graphically shown in figure 2. All three series are significantly lower than the preliminary 1972 Regents Statewide Plan goals. Briefly each series can be summarized as follows:

(1) Series A - This series results in a 1980 full-time undergraduate enrollment projection of 526,000 students, over 18 percent below the Regents Statewide Plan goal (see table 9). To reiterate, this is the baseline series that assumes no increase in the proportion of high school graduates going on to college in New York State.



	1980	1990
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	268,400	242,100
FRESHMEN SERIES A	161,900	146,000
FRESHMEN SERIES B	175,400	158,100
FRESHMEN SERIES C	187,900	169,500

Figure 1, High School Graduates and Full-Time Freshmen at New York State Colleges and Universities, 1965-1990



	1980	1990
1972 STATEWIDE PLAN	643,000	635,500
SERIES A	526,000	483,200
SERIES B	577,500	511,100
SERIES C	611,900	544,200

Figure 2, Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment at New York State Colleges and Universities, 1965-1990.

This would appear to be the most probable pattern for the future if existing job market and military draft conditions and financial arrangements prevail. Of particular significance for this series is the fact that the 1986-1990 projections are only slightly larger than present enrollment. This has very serious implications for physical facility plans. Once graduate and part-time enrollment projections are developed, these efforts may be comprehensively investigated.

(2) Series B - This is the moderate growth series, assuming approximately the same growth in college-going rate that has occurred during the past 5 years. This series projects a 1980 full-time undergraduate enrollment of 577,500 students, over 10 percent below the Regents Statewide Plan goal. In order to achieve this growth, it would appear that increases in student aid programs would be necessary. Without such increases, the college-going rate will likely remain relatively stable. As was true with the previous series, it appears that there will be a significant decline in full-time undergraduate enrollment during the 1980's. The Series B projections decline 11.5 percent from the 1980 level of 577,500 to the 1990 level of 511,100.

(3) Series C - This series is the update of the 1972 Regents Statewide Plan goal. The 1980 full-time undergraduate enrollment projection of 611,900 is almost 5 percent below the goal contained in the 1972 Statewide Plan. This series falls even

further below the Statewide Plan goals from 1980 to 1990 because the Statewide Plan goals assumed that net out-migration of full-time, first-time freshmen would be reduced from approximately 5 percent of a given year's high school graduates to zero percent from 1983 to 1987. This assumption is not employed in any of the revised projection series. In order to achieve the increase in college-going rate which would, in turn, result in the enrollment growth projected in this series, a comprehensive student aid program would probably have to be implemented. It appears that a concentrated effort such as that proposed by the Regents would be necessary.

Table 9, Comparison of Revised Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment Projections with 1972 Statewide Plan Goals, 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1990.

	Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment						
	1972 Statewide Plan	Series A		Series B		Series C	
		Number	Percent Decrease*	Number	Percent Decrease*	Number	Percent Decrease*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1972 (Actual)	473,894	473,894	-	473,894	-	473,894	-
1975	540,700	504,200	6.8	516,900	4.4	524,900	2.9
1980	643,000	526,000	18.2	577,500	10.2	611,900	4.8
1985	635,900	485,800	23.6	531,100	16.4	566,700	10.9
1990	635,500	483,200	24.0	511,100	19.6	544,200	14.3

*Percent decrease from the Statewide Plan goal.

In order to assess the reasonableness of each of the series of projections, they have been compared to population projections published by the Office of Planning Services. The particular age group used was the 18-21 year-old population, the primary clientele for full-time undergraduate education. Using the 1970 census data for population, full-time undergraduate enrollment in New York State colleges and universities amounted to 37.9 percent of the 18-21 year-old population of the State (see Table 10). The Series A projection results in a relatively stable ratio of enrollment to population since it is the baseline projection. Both Series B and C result in increased ratios of enrollment to population of 41.1 percent and 43.7 percent, respectively. The increases in this ratio of 3.2 percent for Series B and 5.8 percent for Series C for the 1970 to 1990 period are considerably less than the 7.9 percent increase that took place from 1965 to 1970.

Table 10, Comparison of Revised Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment Projection with Projected 18-21 Year-Old Population, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1990.

	18-21 Year Old Population[a]	Series A		Series B		Series C	
		Proj.	Percent of Pop.	Proj.	Percent of Pop.	Proj.	Percent of Pop.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1970 (Actual)	1,158,665	439,594	37.9	439,594	37.9	439,594	37.9
1975	1,336,480	504,200	37.7	516,900	38.7	524,900	39.3
1980	1,390,009	526,000	37.8	577,500	41.5	611,900	44.0
1985	1,298,241	485,800	37.4	531,100	40.9	566,700	43.7
1990	1,244,233	483,200	38.8	511,100	41.1	544,200	43.7

[a]Based on the population projections published by the Office of Planning Services, June 1972.

C. Possible Impact of the State Education Department Projections on 1972 Statewide Plan Goals

The State Education Department projections vary significantly from the goals of the individual sectors as stated in their 1972 Master Plans. (See Table 11). Under Series A, all three sectors would likely fall short of their 1980 enrollment goals.* The private colleges and City University would not reach their approved 1975 goals by 1980 if this series was realized. Enrollment at private colleges would probably decline under Series A.

Realization of Series B would also cause each of the sectors to fall short of their 1980 goals. State University and City University would both surpass their approved 1975 goals. It is likely that enrollments at private colleges would increase to 184,000 by 1980 under Series B. This growth would not enable them to reach their approved 1975 goal of 194,200 full-time undergraduate students.

If Series C were to be realized, it would appear likely that State University would achieve its 1980 Master Plan goal of 299,500. Both City University and the private colleges could likely surpass their approved 1975 goals, but fall short of their 1980 Master Plan goals. For City University it appears that attrition rates would have to improve for their goal to be achieved. The 1980 enrollment goal of the private colleges would not seem to be achievable even with a major increase in student financial aid.

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*The 1980 enrollment goals for each sector were not approved by the Regents in their 1972 Statewide Plan.

Table 11, Comparison of the Revised Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment Projections and the 1972 Master Plan Goals, by Control of Institution, for 1980.

Control of Institution	1972 Enrollment Actual	1975 Approved Goal[a]	1980 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment			
			Master Plan Goal[b]	Series A[c]	Series B[c]	Series C[c]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total State	473,900	545,800	630,300	526,500	577,500	611,900
State University	218,260	249,800	299,500	265,800	290,500	299,500
City University	82,470	101,800	120,000	96,700	103,000	110,000
Private Colleges & Universities	173,170	194,200	210,800	164,000	184,000	202,400

[a] Approved by the Regents in their 1972 Statewide Plan.

[b] Action on the 1980 enrollment goals was deferred.

[c] Probable distribution of enrollments for each series as estimated by the State Education Department.

D. Regional Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment Projections

The final section of this paper evaluates the possible impact of the State Education Department's enrollment projections on the Regents post-secondary education planning regions. Each of the three projections has been recalculated for the eight planning regions. While all of the assumptions previously stated constrain the regional projections, the assumption which states that there will be no change in interregional mobility is extremely important. Operationally, this assumption is further refined into two more specific assumptions, that is:

(1) Students from a given region who go to 4-year institutions will migrate to other regions in the State in the same proportions as they have in the past.

(2) Students from a given region who go to 2-year institutions will migrate to other regions in the same proportions as they have in the past.

Thus, the overall mobility of students from a given region may change, but only as a result of changing the ratio of 2-year to 4-year college freshmen. Information concerning how freshmen have distributed themselves historically is contained in the Appendix to this paper.

The 1980 regional full-time undergraduate enrollment projections for each series are shown in Table 12.

For the Western region, it appears that the 1980 goal would be achieved only under the Series C projection. Under the Series A projection, only a very small growth appears likely. One reason for this moderate growth is that only a 5.7 percent growth in the number of high school graduates is projected to occur from 1972 to 1980. Most of this increase will occur

Table 12, Comparison of Revised State Education Department Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment Projections by Region, 1980.

		1980 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment			
	1972 Actual	Master[a,b] Plan Goal	Series A	Series B	Series C
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
TOTAL STATE	473,894	630,300	526,500	577,500	611,900
Western	50,031	66,764	52,400	60,500	66,900
Genesee	37,153	51,698	41,100	45,900	49,700
Central	65,659	80,231	74,300	81,800	88,100
Northern	13,225	16,015	14,900	16,300	17,500
Northeast	41,503	54,236	46,600	50,800	54,800
Mid-Hudson	36,008	55,487	45,900	51,000	54,700
New York City	180,100	227,962	191,500	204,000	207,300
Long Island	50,215	78,307	59,800	67,200	72,900

[a]Based on enrollment projections contained in the 1972 Master Plans of the City University, State University and Private Colleges and Universities.

[b]The 1980 goals of the sectors were not approved by the Regents in their 1972 Statewide Plan. Specific enrollment goals were approved only through 1975.

between 1973 and 1975. (See Appendix Table 25). Very little change in the number of high school graduates is forecasted from 1975 to 1980. The stability in the number of high school graduates directly affects institutions in this region because they draw a high percentage of their enrollments from within the region.

It appears that the 1980 full-time undergraduate enrollment goal of the Genesee Valley region would not be achieved under any of the projection series, primarily because of the high out-migration of freshmen from this region coupled with moderate growth in the number of high school graduates. Much of the growth will be centered in the five large institutions in the region which account for nearly 70 percent of the region's 1972 full-time undergraduate enrollment.

For the Central region, it appears likely that the 1980 full-time undergraduate goal would be reached under both the Series B and the Series C projections. If the Series A projection is realized, the institutions of the region would fall short of their goal. The Series A projection, however, would provide for a growth of over 8,600 students from 1972 to 1980. One reason for this projected growth is that the institutions in this region attract a relatively high proportion of students from other regions of the State and the country. The diverse sources from which they draw students makes them relatively immune to isolated population shifts.

The Northern region is the smallest of the planning regions. It is probable that the 1980 full-time undergraduate enrollment goal would be achieved under the Series B or the Series C projection. The underlying reason is that both projections assume a significant increase in college-going rates to 2-year institutions, which is where this region's growth potential exists.

It appears that the Northeastern region's 1980 full-time undergraduate enrollment goal would be achieved only under the Series C projection. Much of the growth projections in enrollment in this region will occur at the twelve 2-year institutions in the region. The Series A and Series B projections would both fall short of the 1980 goal, but still call for growth from the 1972 enrollment level.

As has been previously mentioned, the institutions in the Mid-Hudson region planned to increase their enrollments by over 50 percent from 1972 to 1980. Much of this growth is based on growth in the projected number of high school graduates. While all three projections call for significant growth in the region, none of them would reach the 1980 goal. The prime reason for the Mid-Hudson region failing to meet its goal is the low holding power of the region with respect to 4-year college attendance-- only 26.5 percent go to 4-year colleges in the region. It would appear that this migration pattern would have to change if the 1980 goal is to be reached.

The 1980 goal of the New York City institutions appears to be unattainable under any of the series projections. With the relative stability of the projected number of New York City high school graduates, only moderate growth seems likely. This conclusion is supported by the New York City Regents Advisory Council plan* which projected a 1980 potential pool of 193,000 full-time undergraduate students. The Series B and C projections are higher than the regional plan projection because high school graduate projections and more favorable migration assumptions were employed.

The Long Island region appears to be similar to the Mid-Hudson region. Institutions in the region have projected over a 50 percent increase in enrollment from 1972 to 1980. Growth in the number of high school graduates

*A Regional Plan for Higher Education: Report from New York City, New York, New York: Regents Advisory Council New York City Regional Plan for Higher Education, June 9, 1972.

will be higher for the region than for the State as a whole. However, the Long Island region also has a very low holding power for its residents going on to 4-year institutions. All three projections, while falling short of the 1980 goal, call for growth in enrollments varying from 19 percent to 44 percent from 1972 to 1980. The amount of growth depends upon the ability of the private institutions on Long Island to attract students.

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 13, Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment[a] at Colleges and Universities in New York State, 1967-72

	Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment[a]					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total State	347,444	374,523	401,988	439,594	467,144	473,894
Public	176,926	201,273	223,964	261,464	289,804	300,726
Non-Public	170,518	173,250	178,024	178,130	177,340	173,168
Four-Year	274,984	290,672	305,181	326,739	342,680	343,822
Public	110,641	123,322	133,663	155,200	171,052	176,332
Non-Public	164,343	167,350	171,518	171,539	171,628	167,490
Two-Year	72,460	83,851	96,807	112,855	124,464	130,072
Public	66,285	77,951	90,301	106,264	118,752	124,394
Non-Public	6,175	5,900	6,506	6,591	5,712	5,678

[a]Opening fall degree credit enrollment.

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Table 14, Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment[a] at Colleges and Universities in the Western Region, 1967-72

	Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment[a]					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total Region	37,966	40,998	44,481	47,241	49,750	50,031
Public	25,731	28,567	31,371	33,896	36,196	35,916
Non-Public	12,235	12,431	13,110	13,345	13,554	14,115
Four-Year	30,446	32,651	34,647	36,077	37,169	36,957
Public	18,998	20,932	22,547	23,946	24,862	24,151
Non-Public	11,448	11,719	12,100	12,131	12,307	12,806
Two-Year	7,520	8,347	9,834	11,164	12,581	13,074
Public	6,733	7,635	8,824	9,950	11,334	11,765
Non-Public	787	712	1,010	1,214	1,247	1,309

[a]Opening fall degree credit enrollment.

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Table 15. Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment[a] at Colleges and Universities in the Genesee Valley Region, 1967-72

	Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment[a]					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total Region	25,386	29,001	31,402	34,662	38,007	37,153
Public	11,587	14,394	16,086	18,588	21,129	20,435
Non-Public	13,799	14,607	15,316	16,074	16,878	16,718
Four-Year	20,296	22,010	22,934	25,974	29,141	28,297
Public	6,522	7,403	7,618	9,900	12,263	11,579
Non-Public	13,774	14,607	15,316	16,074	16,878	16,718
Two-Year	5,090	6,991	8,468	8,688	8,866	8,856
Public	5,065	6,991	8,468	8,688	8,866	8,856
Non-Public	25	-	-	-	-	-

[a]Opening fall degree credit enrollment.

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Table 16, Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment[a] at Colleges and Universities in the Central Region[b], 1967-72

	Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment[a]					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total Region	51,685	54,433	58,178	62,619	64,924	65,659
Public	25,869	29,115	31,942	36,135	38,166	38,088
Non-Public	25,816	25,318	26,236	26,484	26,758	27,571
Four-Year	43,706	45,174	48,030	50,744	52,015	53,210
Public	18,805	20,677	22,543	25,045	25,948	26,375
Non-Public	24,901	24,497	25,487	25,699	26,067	26,835
Two-Year	7,979	9,259	10,148	11,875	12,909	12,449
Public	7,064	8,438	9,399	11,090	12,218	11,713
Non-Public	915	821	749	785	691	736

[a]Opening fall degree credit enrollment.

[b]Excludes Utica College of Syracuse University.

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Table 17, Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment[a] at Colleges and Universities in the Northern Region, 1967-72

	Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment[a]					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total Region	10,015	10,953	12,154	13,129	13,634	13,225
Public	4,564	5,396	6,456	7,215	7,687	7,569
Non-Public	5,451	5,557	5,698	5,914	5,947	5,656
Four-Year	6,929	7,256	7,647	8,430	8,728	8,531
Public	2,569	2,804	3,148	3,709	3,980	3,991
Non-Public	4,360	4,452	4,499	4,721	4,748	4,540
Two-Year	3,086	3,697	4,507	4,699	4,906	4,694
Public	1,995	2,592	3,308	3,506	3,707	3,578
Non-Public	1,091	1,105	1,199	1,193	1,199	1,116

[a]Opening fall degree credit enrollment.

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Table 18 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment[a] at Colleges and Universities in the Northeast Region,[b] 1967-72

	Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment[a]					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total Region	31,021	33,653	37,185	39,948	40,934	41,503
Public	16,779	19,005	21,934	24,405	25,267	25,578
Non-Public	14,242	14,648	15,251	15,543	15,665	15,925
Four-Year	22,489	24,053	25,867	27,154	27,810	28,444
Public	8,566	9,707	10,968	12,003	12,515	12,943
Non-Public	13,923	14,346	14,899	15,151	15,295	15,501
Two-Year	8,532	9,569	11,318	12,794	13,124	13,059
Public	8,213	9,298	10,966	12,402	12,754	12,635
Non-Public	319	302	352	392	370	424

[a]Opening fall degree credit enrollment.

[b]Includes Utica College of Syracuse University.

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Table 19, Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment[a] at Colleges and Universities in the Mid-Hudson Region,[b] 1967-72

	Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment[a]					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total Region	28,436	30,242	31,688	33,980	34,936	36,008
Public	12,335	14,127	14,777	16,563	16,814	17,742
Non-Public	16,101	16,115	16,911	17,417	18,122	18,266
Four-Year	18,204	19,138	20,000	21,065	21,933	22,461
Public	3,509	4,418	4,574	5,113	5,088	5,449
Non-Public	14,695	14,720	15,426	15,952	16,845	17,012
Two-Year	10,232	11,104	11,688	12,915	13,003	13,547
Public	8,826	9,709	10,203	11,450	11,726	12,293
Non-Public	1,406	1,395	1,485	1,465	1,277	1,254

[a]Opening fall degree credit enrollment.

[b]Includes Pace University - Westchester.

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Table 20, Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment[a] at Colleges and Universities in the New York City[b] Region, 1967-72

	Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment[a]					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total Region	128,346	136,233	143,937	161,858	175,372	180,100
Public	64,568	71,972	79,258	99,535	116,712	125,234
Non-Public	63,778	64,261	64,679	62,323	58,660	54,866
Four-Year	109,372	114,568	118,620	128,923	136,639	137,531
Public	47,226	51,872	55,652	68,142	78,907	83,504
Non-Public	62,146	62,696	62,968	60,781	57,732	54,027
Two-Year	18,974	21,665	25,317	32,935	38,733	42,569
Public	17,342	20,100	23,606	31,393	37,805	41,730
Non-Public	1,632	1,565	1,711	1,542	928	839

[a]Opening fall degree credit enrollment.

[b]Excludes Pace University-Westchester. Includes New York Institute of Technology-Manhattan and Brooklyn Center and Brooklyn College of Pharmacy of Long Island University.

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Table 21, Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment[a] at Colleges and Universities in the Long Island Region,[b] 1967-72

	Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment[a]					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total Region	34,589	39,010	42,963	46,273	49,587	50,215
Public	15,493	18,697	22,140	25,127	27,831	30,164
Non-Public	19,096	20,213	20,823	21,146	21,756	20,051
Four-Year	23,542	25,822	27,436	28,488	28,981	28,391
Public	4,446	5,509	6,613	7,342	7,489	8,340
Non-Public	19,096	20,313	20,823	21,146	21,756	20,051
Two-Year	11,047	13,188	15,527	17,785	20,342	21,824
Public	11,047	13,188	15,527	17,785	20,342	21,824
Non-Public	-	-	-	-	-	-

[a]Opening fall degree credit enrollment.

[b]Excludes New York Institute of Technology-Manhattan, Brooklyn Center and Brooklyn College of Pharmacy of Long Island University.

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Table 22, Percent Distribution of Full-Time, First-Time Students Attending Institutions in New York State by Region of Residence and Region of Institution Attended, Fall 1970

Students Residing in Region	Percent of 1970 Full-Time, First-Time Students Attending an Institution in Region:							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I - Western	74.8	11.5	6.8	2.4	2.5	0.5	0.7	0.5
II - Genesee	13.0	63.1	13.1	3.9	4.6	0.9	0.7	0.7
III - Central	7.3	8.2	64.1	6.6	10.0	2.1	0.9	0.8
IV - Northern	2.9	4.8	15.5	66.4	8.9	0.6	0.6	0.3
V - Northeast	3.7	5.3	14.9	6.7	64.7	2.6	1.4	0.8
VI - Mid-Hudson	2.7	4.0	12.3	2.2	6.6	55.7	12.8	3.3
VII - New York City	1.1	0.6	3.3	0.1	1.3	3.0	86.7	3.9
VIII - Long Island	4.2	3.4	10.0	2.0	4.9	5.6	11.8	58.1

Table 23, Percent Distribution of Full-Time, First-Time Students At New York State Four-Year Institutions by Region of Residence and Institutions Attended, Fall 1970

Students Residing in Region	Percent of 1970 Full-Time, First-Time Students Attending an Institution in Region:							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I - Western	65.7	14.6	10.3	3.6	3.5	0.5	1.2	0.6
II - Genesee	13.3	51.8	18.6	6.2	5.7	2.1	1.3	1.0
III - Central	10.8	15.8	50.9	9.2	8.5	1.8	1.4	1.3
IV - Northern	6.5	10.9	31.0	35.5	13.1	0.7	1.2	0.5
V - Northeast	7.2	11.8	23.2	8.8	41.9	3.4	2.6	1.0
VI - Mid-Hudson	4.6	7.8	19.8	3.6	9.7	26.5	22.9	5.0
VII - New York City	1.7	0.8	4.8	0.1	1.7	3.4	82.7	4.8
VIII - Long Island	7.6	6.4	15.7	2.2	7.3	6.9	18.3	35.7

Table 24, Percent Distribution of Full-Time, First-Time Students at New York State Two-Year Institutions by Region of Residence and Institutions Attended, Fall 1970

Students Residing in Region	Percent of 1970 Full-Time, First-Time Students Attending an Institution in Region:							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I - Western	83.2	8.6	3.6	1.3	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.4
II - Genesee	12.7	71.3	8.9	2.2	3.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
III - Central	4.5	2.3	74.4	4.6	11.0	2.3	0.5	0.4
IV - Northern	1.0	1.6	7.3	82.8	6.4	0.5	0.3	0.2
V - Northeast	1.2	0.7	8.9	5.2	80.9	2.1	0.4	0.6
VI - Mid-Hudson	0.8	0.1	5.7	0.8	3.4	85.1	2.5	1.5
VII - New York City	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	2.1	95.0	1.9
VIII - Long Island	0.5	0.1	3.6	1.7	2.1	4.2	4.4	83.3

Table 25, High School Graduates by Region, Actual 1972 and Projected[a] 1973-80

Region	Actual	Projected								Percent Increase
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1972-80
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Western	26,629	26,623	26,982	28,151	28,395	28,204	28,032	28,381	28,140	5.7
Genesee	19,598	20,161	20,447	21,586	22,090	22,238	22,653	22,642	22,514	14.9
Central	19,703	20,140	20,602	21,322	21,759	21,821	22,428	22,351	22,319	13.3
Northern	4,791	4,859	4,890	5,074	5,306	5,342	5,351	5,548	5,554	15.9
Northeast	23,014	23,738	24,246	26,274	25,663	25,817	26,091	26,327	26,251	14.1
Mid-Hudson	27,702	28,832	29,706	31,419	32,328	32,887	33,329	34,510	34,401	24.2
New York City	70,440	70,518	72,814	72,296	73,150	72,641	74,103	75,511	75,400	7.0
Long Island	48,175	49,885	50,803	52,424	52,946	53,900	54,156	54,824	53,824	11.7
Total State	240,052	244,755	250,490	258,546	261,637	262,850	266,143	270,094	268,403	11.8

[a]See following page for methodology.

Metholodology for Projection of High School Graduates

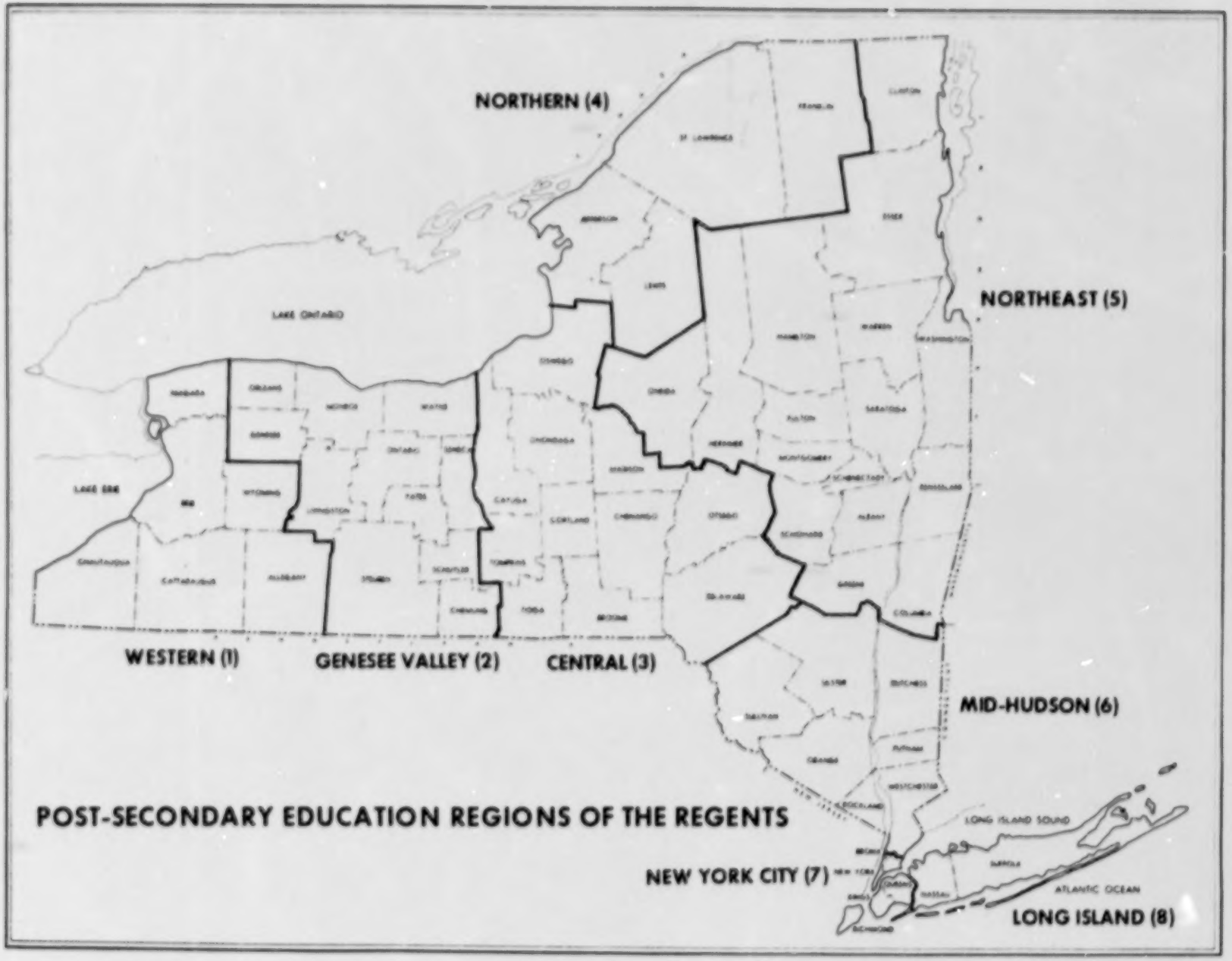
The projection of public and nonpublic high school graduates is based on enrollment projections from the Information Center on Education. The enrollment projections are developed using a cohort survival model in which each projected year is based on a fixed proportion of students from the preceding year remaining in school and advancing to the next higher grade. The proportions are determined from analysis of enrollment trend data for the previous years.

For each county in the State, a fixed proportion of twelfth graders, the average of the most recent three years for which actual data are available, is assumed to graduate from high school. This proportion is used as a multiplier for projected twelfth grade enrollment to arrive at projected graduate figures.

Table 26, Revised Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment[a] Projection, Fall 1972 to Fall 1990.

Year	Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment[a]		
	Series A	Series B	Series C
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1972 (Actual)	473,891	473,891	473,891
1973	484,000	484,000	484,000
1974	493,700	500,100	504,200
1975	504,200	516,900	524,900
1976	512,300	533,900	546,500
1977	515,600	546,300	564,200
1978	519,000	558,100	581,500
1979	524,800	569,900	599,000
1980	526,500	577,500	611,900
1981	526,600	583,800	627,700
1982	523,900	581,900	626,400
1983	509,500	566,400	604,300
1984	495,500	549,800	587,100
1985	485,800	531,100	566,700
1986	477,200	514,100	549,800
1987	473,600	507,000	539,600
1988	474,700	503,300	535,800
1989	478,300	505,200	537,900
1990	483,200	511,100	544,200

[a]Opening fall degree-credit enrollment.



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